ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Normal DNA (15) and mutational DNA (17) are mixed and subjected to PCR amplification (A). Fluorescent oligonucleotides (19a, 19b, 19c) complementary to any of exons (15a, 15b, 15c) and labeled with fluorescent materials (F1, F2, F3) having different fluorescence spectral characteristics are prepared (B) and hybridized with the amplified substance for forming homoduplexes (21a, 21b, 21c, 23b) and heteroduplexes (23a, 23c) (C). Since the heteroduplexes (23a, 23c) have a lower melting temperature than the homoduplexes (21a, 21b, 21c, 23b), analysis is made with an ion pair chromatograph having a reversed phase column set at the melting temperature for discriminating and detecting relatively quickly eluting fluorescent oligonucleotides (19a, 19c) thereby detecting mutational exons.